

DOUBTFUL OF QUICK ACTION.

GERMAN POSITION NOT PERILOUS, ACCORDING TO LONDON OPINION.

Huns Lost Few Prisoners and it is Believed Political and Moral Factors Could Bring Quickest End to War.

London, Oct. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—If the war is brought to a quick conclusion it will be through political and moral factors and not military, was the opinion expressed in competent circles here today.

It was pointed out that the German position on the western front cannot be termed perilous, although at certain points every changing front may render some small positions dangerous at times. This view, held by many experts for some time, has been strengthened by the German retreat to the Hunding line, which is considered one of the most successful retreats of the war from the enemy viewpoint. With the Americans and French pushing hard on this front, the Germans doubtless were forced to retreat faster than they had planned, but they lost comparatively few prisoners and guns for such a large operation.

It was pointed out that the startling transformation of the whole military situation in the past few weeks might lead to the impression that the German armies were on the point of collapse, but it was stated that there was nothing in the western situation to justify such a view.

It is not expected that the enemy will be able to hold the Hunding line long. This line runs from south of St. Quentin along the Serre to where the river turns abruptly southward, thence across country to the Aisne and along the north banks of the Aisne to the Argonne. The dent the allies are making in the line south of the Senne makes this line untenable.

In this connection, it is pointed out that the Germans are fighting well immediately south of the Senne to hold up as long as possible the allied advance toward Valenciennes and to keep the allies from further driving in a salient which would make the Hunding line impossible for the enemy.

In demonstrating these facts, military experts are one in the opinion that the Germans no longer will be able to withstand the onslaught with their weakened divisions, tired troops and scant reserves, but to trained militarists signs of a German collapse or evidence on which to base high hopes of trapping a huge body of the enemy are invisible.

COST OF COTTON.

Texas Agricultural Department Estimates it at 35 Cents.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 15.—The State Department of Agriculture of Texas has made a careful survey of the cost of producing the 1918 cotton crop, and found the cost to be thirty-five cents, based upon 160 pounds of lint per acre, and named thirty-five cents as the minimum price cotton should sell for. Since then the government estimates less than 160 pounds, thus increasing the cost.

The price went to thirty-five cents. The producers were compelled to sell more cotton than could be shipped at once in order to pay off obligations and meet the requests of the government in financing the war. The banks of the South furnished the money to pay for the cotton, which was their patriotic duty in financing the fourth Liberty loan. At this point speculators and enemies of cotton sprung price-fixing talks and gave out false utterances from a government official to aid in depressing the price, which has worked a great hardship and injustice to the producers as well as to the buyers who bought and the bankers who furnished the money.

Every class of citizenship having any knowledge of the cost or value of cotton, from the tenant producer to the officials of the federal reserve banks, realize that thirty-five cents should be the minimum price for this crop.

Since the system of making the price of cotton does not reflect value or cost of production, but is largely governed by the action of the producers as to the price they ask for it and the way they handle it, and since thirty-five cents will barely cover cost of production, and as enough cotton has been sold to relieve the pressing debts, and as all banks from the smallest to the reserve banks, had rather make loans to the farmers on their cotton to meet further obligations than to buyers to buy that which cannot be shipped, and as selling cotton reduces the price, while borrowing money advances it, selling should cease. The representatives of the department have been well over the state and find all classes realize that cotton is worth thirty-five cents and are universally holding for at least that price.

Under the circumstances and conditions, I feel it very important that all understand each other and all act together, that the dealer in futures may depend on them and place his bets accordingly and advance the price to at least cost of production.

While farmer, merchant, banker and cotton buyer are all holding for at least thirty-five cents, and realize that cotton is worth that price there needs to be a unity of action, and I am giving this notice to the daily and county press that all may be united. I hope all who read this will realize that it is going all over the South, and that each one as he reads it will decide his cotton is not for sale for less than thirty-five cents, and all will have seen it by Monday, October 21, after which time it is hoped that urged that no cotton will be for sale for a less price.

W. B. Yeary
Cotton Specialist.

Shows They'll Tackle Anything.

(Baltimore Sun.)

We can imagine why the Yanks should want to get to heaven and why they should want to send the boche to hell, but we never will be able to understand why they selected He-boken as an alternative.

BURIAN EXPECTS PEACE.

FINDS GROUND FOR HOPE IN WILSON'S REPLY.

Governments of Both Germany and Austria Being Altered to Give People Voice.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, spoke in the most optimistic manner of the prospects for an early peace at a meeting of the committee of the Austrian delegation at its meeting on Wednesday, says a Vienna dispatch.

"I nourish the hope today most fully," said the foreign minister in this connection. "For if the contents of President Wilson's reply are studied there is nothing to be found to frustrate such a hope or even to delay its realization considerably."

"The political point in President Wilson's reply is settled," Baron Burian declared, "as Germany's reply will undoubtedly establish by the modifications which are being made to the constitution."

"In the armistice negotiations," he continued, "both sides should speak. That grows out of the very idea of negotiations. Hence Germany's proposal of a commission."

"We can be fully convinced that Germany will be in a position to accept the president's demands regarding the humanization of the war. I do not believe that in his demands generally he goes beyond what Germany intends, especially as regards the moment the war may be considered to be terminated."

"I believe that in her exchange of views with President Wilson Germany will give the explanations necessary to avoid the superfluous hardships of war. It is clearly understood that Germany will insist that no conditions be imposed during the preliminary phase of the negotiations which are incompatible with her dignity."

Baron Burian said that after careful examination of President Wilson's reply to Germany nothing could induce him to change his statement of the previous day that "at no far distant date we will reach a cessation of hostilities on all fronts and enter negotiations for the conclusion of a general, lasting and just peace."

The technical questions and conditions of an armistice, with which President Wilson dealt thoroughly are questions mostly of military interest, the baron declared, and "it is a matter of course that the negotiations and decisions on an armistice will depend on military factors."

Repeating that Austria was striving for peace by understanding Baron Burian concluded by saying that the central powers would refer with emphasis to President Wilson's statement that "future peace must not be a peace by force."

STRICTER SUGAR RESTRICTIONS.

Needs of Fighting Forces in France Call for Denial in November and December.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Restriction on the use of sugar will be even more rigid during November and December than at present in order that the needs of the fighting forces of the United States and allies may be supplied. The food administration announced tonight that sugar allotments for household use will be held strictly to two pounds a person each month and that the supply for manufacturers of soft drinks, ice cream and confections would be reduced sharply.

For the manufacture of soft drinks the amount to be supplied during November and December will be 25 per cent. of the normal requirements or a cut of one-half from the amount used for such purposes since July. Ice cream manufacturers will come under the same restrictions, receiving only one-fourth the amount normally required.

Practically all manufacturers of beverage syrups, chewing gum, chocolate, cocoa, malted milk, table syrups and molasses, soda water and artificial honey will be cut to 50 per cent of the average monthly up from July 1 to December 31, 1916, and the year 1917 combined.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

Will Deny Charges of Cruelty and Refuse to End Submarine Campaign—Not An Answer But Effort to Prolong Negotiations.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—Germany's reply to President Wilson it is said by Politiken, will deny the president's accusation of German cruelties, and declare submarine warfare cannot be stopped so long as there is no agreement on an armistice. The paper says the reply will not reject the president's demands, but will make further negotiations possible.

UNSINKABLE SHIP SUNK.

American Ship, Licia Submerged in The Atlantic.

New York, Oct. 19.—The American steamship Licia, supposed to be unsinkable, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic, according to reports in shipping circles today. The details, date and fate of the crew are lacking.

HUN TO INUNDATE LOWLAND.

Inhabitants of Eastern Belgium Ordered to Vacate.

London, Oct. 18.—The Germans are preparing to inundate the low lying lands south of the river Scheldt in Eastern Belgium, a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam reports. The inhabitants from Amsterdam reports. The details, date and fate of the crew are lacking.

THE BULGARIAN CABINET.

Being Out of the War Bulgars Making New Start.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Bulgarian cabinet has been reconstructed by Premier Malinoff, according to Sofia dispatches. Members of opposition parties have been admitted into the ministry, further strengthening its political position.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

FORCES MOBILIZED TO COMBAT DISEASE IN THIS STATE.

Public Health Service, State Health Board and Red Cross Unite Forces.

Columbia, Oct. 20.—An important development in the fight against the influenza epidemic now raging in the State took place yesterday when Dr. C. V. Akin, past assistant surgeon United States public health service, was detailed by telegram from Surgeon General Rupert Blue to take charge, in cooperation with the State health officer, of preventive and relief measures for control of influenza. Dr. Akin has been in charge of the department of general disease control, but for the past week has been working with the State health officer in close cooperation in efforts to check as much as possible the spread of influenza over the State.

There are three agencies now co-operatively engaged in fighting the disease. Dr. J. H. Hayne, State health officer; Dr. C. V. Akin of the United States public health service and W. L. Spencer of the Southeastern division of the American Red Cross all are bending their energies in efforts to stay the disease and to give aid in the shape of physicians, nurses, medical supplies and food wherever they are needed.

Calls for assistance will reach Dr. J. A. Hayne of the State health board, and he in cooperation with Dr. Akin of the United States public health service, can quickly respond. About \$1,000,000 has already been appropriated for influenza control under the public health service and under the authority granted, Dr. Akin can appoint physicians as temporary officers to serve anywhere in the State. The Red Cross, also in cooperation with these other two organizations, can help immensely.

Following is a copy of the telegram received by Dr. Akin from Surgeon General Blue:

"You are hereby detailed in charge of preventive and relief measures for cooperative control of influenza in the State of South Carolina. You will immediately confer with the State health officer and carry out the following measure so far as necessary in close cooperation with him; nominate available physicians as acting assistant surgeons, compensation \$200 per month with traveling expenses and \$4 per diem subsistence, and place them on duty, transferring them to localities in the State where needs are especially urgent. Wire immediately all appointments. Make a report of the situation daily and make recommendations regarding clerical assistance and any other expenditures required. Where nurses or hospital equipment are needed, request should be made to this office for transit to Red Cross. You should communicate with State representative volunteer medical service corps for names and addresses of available physicians in the State."

State Health Officer Hayne was also notified by Surgeon General Blue that Dr. Akin would be in charge of service measures for the cooperative control of influenza in the State in close cooperation with Dr. Hayne. The payment of the salaries and expenses of the volunteer physicians appointed under the public health service will be in charge of Dr. Akin pursuant to the following telegram from the surgeon general, the work, however, being in charge of Drs. Hayne, Akin and Mr. Spencer.

"Reference telegram 17th, financial matters governing payment of volunteer physicians' salaries and expenses under Akin, as he has organization to handle this. Letter follows."

Dr. Akin also received the following additional telegram from the surgeon general:

"Forward without delay nomination of physicians and employees engaged under authority from bureau for influenza epidemic. Submit pay rolls promptly and instruct physicians to forward individual expense accounts, giving such instructions in this particular as is necessary. Blanks will be forwarded."

Dr. Akin said yesterday that from reports received at the office it seemed that Ellenton in Aiken county, Greeleyville in Williamsburg county, Newry in Oconee and McColl in Marlboro and Charleston were suffering most severely from the epidemic than other sections though there has been little perceptible weakening of the disease in other counties.

The trend of spread of the disease seems to be from the Piedmont to the Pee Dee and a general survey of the situation shows the disease to be rapidly infecting every part of the State, the trend also being from the cities to the rural sections. Dr. Akin believes the situation is gradually approaching its crisis, and that the crest has already been reached in several of the larger cities. In these communities in which the disease is stabilized, the reports show that the conditions are getting better daily, though conditions at Charleston are not good. W. H. Slaughter of Charleston has asked for additional assistance and Dr. George C. Jones of Charleston has been nominated to the public health service for duty in the influenza control in the vicinity of Charleston.

The towns to which physicians and officers have been sent are engaged in organizing emergency committees and greatly needed assistance is being given to destitute families. Committees have been organized to solicit volunteer nurses who are willing to give some time and assistance to families in need. Other committees solicit funds and subscriptions with which food is procured, and these committees are also preparing nourishing food for the sick. Other committees have secured transportation for nurses, physicians, medicines and food. In almost every town there are owners of automobiles who are glad to join this motor corps and to deliver medical supplies and food and to convey physicians and nurses from one place to another so that little time may be lost in getting from one family to another.

The Red Cross chapters are also in a position to render valuable aid, and

INFLUENZA STILL INCREASING.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN MANY STATES.

Apparently Stationary in Army After Marked Decline Noted for Several Days in Camps.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Reports to the public health service today from 35 States showed that Spanish influenza is still on the increase in most parts of the country. Conditions in army camps also were less favorable, the 4,791 new cases reported to noon today showing that the disease apparently was stationary after the marked decline noted for several days.

The epidemic still is more pronounced in the Eastern section of the country than it is west of the Mississippi due undoubtedly to the more crowded conditions in the large cities. Up to October 16 New Jersey had reported 107,839 cases with 2,232 deaths, while in New York City 4,733 cases of influenza with 336 deaths and 646 cases of pneumonia with 287 deaths were received yesterday.

Deaths in Pennsylvania up to October 15 were placed at 10,046. In Delaware the epidemic apparently was subsiding but many cases of pneumonia were reported. Few cases also were reported from Massachusetts but in Maine, Rhode Island and New Hampshire the disease still was epidemic. Maryland, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi reported increased cases. The disease is also increasing in the Middle West. Indiana reported 2,688 new cases outside of Indianapolis, where the disease is epidemic. The malady also continues in Illinois, and Michigan while Ohio reported that it is prevalent in 13 cities of that State.

Missouri reported epidemics in seven cities; Minnesota in 36 districts; Colorado in seven cities, and Kansas in seven cities and many counties. There is a serious epidemic at Oklahoma City with many cases in other parts of Oklahoma. The disease was increasing in nine counties in North Dakota and was reported from six Dakota and several counties in New Mexico.

The epidemic also is widespread in Arizona. Idaho reported new cases from five cities; South Dakota reported the disease throughout the State. Wisconsin had new cases in the cities and Wyoming reported 2,500 cases during the last week. Montana reported 2,000 new cases during week ending October 12. In Arkansas the peak seems to have been reached in most cities, but is increasing in rural districts.

In the District of Columbia both the number of new cases of influenza and of deaths increased and portable hospitals were opened to take care of the overflow from public and private institutions.

Although influenza cases in army camps increased slightly the number of pneumonia cases, 1,599, decreased during the 24 hour period ending today at noon. Deaths were 657 against 684 yesterday. Influenza cases reported from all camps since the epidemic began now total 279,945; pneumonia cases 42,675, and deaths 13,581.

will be able to give a great deal of assistance.

"No school in the State will open with the consent of the board of health before Monday week, October 28. Then there will be no Statewide resumption of work. Each community will be judged by its own conditions; it is readily seen that in some sections schools can be opened without fear of increased spread of the influenza, while other sections are now just becoming infected and to open schools there would be unsafe," said Dr. Hayne, State health officer, yesterday in speaking of opening schools.

"I urge that communities which wish to open their schools by October 28 give full information of the health conditions of the community, backed up by affidavits of physicians, so that the board of health will have something positive and definite upon which to form judgment. Each community will receive individual attention, and schools will be permitted to resume work just as soon as the board of health thinks it safe. We are just as anxious to have the schools reopened as are the patrons, but we must play safe."

Dr. Hayne said yesterday that the sheriffs over the State were due thanks for the splendid cooperation that has been given health officials and that the prompt measures taken had served to put brakes on the epidemic, and force it to spread over the State much more slowly than it otherwise would probably have done.

The board of health yesterday sent out Mrs. Rebecca Walton, a negro woman, who will visit the negro anti-tuberculosis societies in Sumter and Clarendon counties and enlist workers who will assist in every way possible in giving aid to distressed. Where she has secured her list, it will be sent to the offices of the State board of health, and it will indicate what workers are willing to leave their own community for work elsewhere and those who wish to remain in their own section. With this list in hand the board will be able to direct relief measures quickly and efficiently. The \$2,000 turned over to the State board of health by the State Council of Defense will be employed in carrying on this relief work. Twenty-seven counties over the State have these anti-tuberculosis societies and they will be capable of helping out immensely in relief work.

Following are copies of reports received from towns in various sections of the State:

NO PAUSE IN BATTLE.

GERMANS MAKING A RUNNING FIGHT TO SAVE ARMY.

Their Plan Evidently is to Retire to a Shorter Line and Set up Defense From Dutch Frontier Through Antwerp and Namur to Sedan or Metz in South.

The Belgian coast again is Belgian. Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North Sea from Calais is ended.

Belgian Flanders is fast being evacuated by the enemy, and his line from the Belgian frontier to the Meuse River gradually is giving way under the attacks of the British, French and American armies which are demanding to be served with victory.

A haven of safety in a shorter and more compact line is being sought by the Germans in order to escape annihilation by their foes. Everywhere they are being whipped though seemingly they are still far from defeat.

In Belgium the enemy is giving ground hastily in order to bring his armies safely out of the trap which menaces them; but from the French frontier to the Meuse River he still is fighting desperately to hold back the lower jaw of the great Foch pincer from closing in a great converging movement and entrapping in its jaw the German fighting force in its entirety. And thus far he has successfully, through the use of picked troops and machine gunners who know defeat only in death, warded off the culminating blow.

Zeebrugge, Germany's second great submarine base on the North Sea, has gone the way of Ostend. The flag of Belgium once more flies over it. To the south Bruges has been evacuated and Turcoing, Roubaix and other towns have been delivered. Out of the great sack between the North Sea and the Lys River the enemy is fleeing fast in an endeavor to prevent capture or internment in Holland. His hope is that he will be able to reach Antwerp and there reconstitute his line from the Dutch frontier through Antwerp and Namur to some point in the south, probably Sedan or Metz, and stabilize it for the moment at least, to the Swiss frontier.

In France, east of Lille to Cambrai, the British slowly but surely are pressing forward despite supreme efforts of the enemy to hold them, blotting out the big salient which has Tournai as its northern and Valenciennes its southern enemy held bases. To assure the collapse of this salient, Field Marshal Haig, with whose forces Americans are brigaded, is driving hard along the Bohain-LeCateau front in a maneuver which is meeting with success and throwing Valenciennes into a dangerous pocket.

To the south in the sack between the Oise and the Serre Rivers north of Laon the Germans slowly are withdrawing toward Hison with the enemy impeding their progress with strong rear guards. Likewise in Champagne the Germans are offering strong resistance against the French and Americans in their attempts to drive northward toward Mezieres and Sedan. The French, nevertheless, have been able to cross the Aisne River near Vouziers and thus have made more secure the positions of the Franco-American forces in the valley of the Aire at Grand Pre.

To the east the Americans on both sides of the Meuse River are slowly going forward. Between the great wooded bastion and the Meuse picked troops have been chosen to defend the blow northward toward Sedan. All the ground that is being won is being valiantly defended to the last.

In the Macedonian theater the Greeks are now in full possession of Greek Macedonia. Albania is fast being cleared of the enemy and in Serbia the Teutonic allied forces have been driven 30 miles north of Nish. In Syria the victorious forces of Gen. Allenby now are meeting with scant resistance.

HUNS MAKE SLAVES.

Fifteen Thousand Inhabitants of Lille Taken Away in Captivity.

With British Forces, France, Oct. 19.—During the last fifteen days of their occupation of Lille, the Germans took away into captivity fifteen thousand of the inhabitants of the city.

GERMAN NOTE NOT READY.

Will Not be Completed for Several Days According to Berne Reports.

Berne, Friday, Oct. 18.—The German reply to President Wilson will not be completed and dispatched for several days, according to the latest Berlin advices. It is expected that the Reichstag will meet Tuesday.

influenza. Anderson reported 58 new cases, 20 cases of pneumonia and three deaths. Gray Court, 8 new cases. Greenville, 118 new cases. Hartsville, 22 new cases. Honea Path, 18 new cases, 16 cases of pneumonia to date. The conditions at Honea Path continue to improve. I've reported 15 new cases. Little Mountain, 70 new cases. Lynchburg and vicinity, 400 new cases. Manning, a total of 1,500 cases in the community, with the disease spreading. Winthrop College reports no influenza, and health conditions good. Spartanburg reports 48 new cases. Summerton reports a total of 500 cases, with 11 deaths since last Sunday.

Varnville, no new cases. Dr. Hayne yesterday ordered all stores in Lancaster to be closed today so as to prevent the usual Saturday crowding. An agent of the State board of health will be appointed to take charge of the situation in rural districts, and will be furnished an automobile by the State board.

H. L. Cassell has been appointed agent of the State board at Ellenton. His duties will have to do with taking steps to protect the health of the community and to send in reports as to the progress of the epidemic.

IMPORTANT GAINS MADE.

FRENCH CUTTING IN ON THE EAST FLANK OF GERMAN.

East of Rethel Germans Driven From Territory Between Ardennes and Aisne River West of Attigny.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The French continue successfully their advance south of Wasigny and east of Guise, it is officially reported. They have reached the Cambrai Canal on a front of nearly nine miles south of Hannaples.

Since October 17th the French first army in this region has taken more than three thousand prisoners. East of Rethel the Germans have been driven from the territory between the Ardennes canal and the Aisne River, west of Attigny.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

Steady Pressure Maintained on Retreating Germans—More Towns Captured.

London, Oct. 19.—The British are continuing to advance in Flanders north of Sensse Canal, it is officially announced.

Southeast of LeCateau, where the British and Americans are operating, Euseuil and Mazinghen have been captured. The British have advanced more than six miles east of Douai, and are in contact with the Germans east of Catelet in that area.

BELGIANS DO GOOD JOB.

Shot German Ships to Pieces And Sink Them With All on Board.

London, Oct. 19.—Refugees who have arrived in Holland from Belgium report that a number of ships on Ecloo Canal carrying German soldiers and war materials were shot to pieces and sunk, with all aboard by Belgian troops Friday afternoon, says Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

EVACUATING CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Germans Have Begun to Withdraw From Belgian Capital.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—The evacuation of the Germans from Brussels has already been begun, according to M. Heinrich, the activist Belgian deputy.

GETTING OUT OF BELGIUM.

Many Columns of Troops Moving East Along Dutch Frontier.

London, Oct. 19, 1.05—Many German columns of troops with numerous guns and automobiles, traveling eastward, are passing Sluis on the Holland frontier, ten miles northeast of Bruges. The German sentinels have abandoned their posts on the canal.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Collie R. Wood Fractured Skull—Thrown From Rear Seat of Motor Car.

Columbia, Oct. 21.—Collie R. Wood, mechanic at Camp Jackson, met a peculiar death yesterday afternoon. He was riding on a rear seat in a motor car when the machine struck a hole in the road. He was thrown in the air and his head hit the ground, causing a fracture of the skull. The injured man was hurried to the Columbia hospital where he died shortly afterward. The accident occurred on the Garner's Ferry Road near the seven mile post.

R. O'Brien, F. Barney and the deceased were coming toward the city in a touring car which had been cut down. Wood was sitting on a cushion on the rear of the machine. He was about 25 years old and married. His family resides at Sumter.

TWO MILLION OVERSEAS.

America's Best Guarantee of a Safe and Certain Peace.

Washington, Oct. 19.—More than two million American soldiers have now gone overseas, Gen. March told the members of the senate committee today. While the conference was in progress Gen. March was notified that the Germans had evacuated the entire Belgian coast to the Holland boundary, and this region is now in the possession of the allies.

The Twenty-ninth Division composed of Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia troops are identified as operating in conjunction with other American divisions east of the Meuse.

PANIC ON BERLIN BOURSE.

Financial Disaster as Well as Military Overtakes The Huns.

Paris, Oct. 19.—There was another panic on the Berlin Bourse Thursday, according to Zurich advices. Maritime securities are reported to have dropped 25 per cent. and chemical products issues ten to twenty per cent.

PLANTER KILLED AT NORTH.

J. Frank Lyseath Shot by Negro Who Escapes.

Columbia, Oct. 19.—J. Frank Lyseath, a prominent planter living at North, was instantly killed by a negro farm hand, Jim Amaker, at 8.15 o'clock tonight. The white man was shot by the negro following a dispute over crops. The negro escaped in an automobile and Columbia police are looking for him in this vicinity.

25 MILLION SUBSCRIBERS.

People of America Loyal With Their Money.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Estimates and figures showing the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan poured into the treasury today, indicating that there are about twenty-five million subscribers and that the six billion goal has been passed by several hundred millions. Officials estimate that the number of bonds sold will reach thirty millions.